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These treaties are modeled on that made a few years ago with Santo Domingo, which has proved of such immense value to that republic. Before this treaty went into effect the country was the prey of civil disturbances and revolutions which were constantly impoverishing the people. The republic has since enjoyed an era of tranquillity. Industry has revived. Trade has increased. The tariff on staple articles has been lowered. Vexatious wharf and port charges have been removed. The total revenue of the republic from import duties at the time when the assistance of our Government began was only about \$1,800,000 per year. It is now \$3,300,000. The cost of the loan made by our capitalists to the republic is \$1,200,000 per year. The government of the republic, therefore, has more money for its own expenses than it had before and it is able at the same time to meet promptly its obligations. There has likewise been no approach to anything like interference with the independence and autonomy of the country, nor has there been occasion to land marines to protect the life and property of our citizens residing there, as was frequently the case before.

Our Government desires to do the same neighborly service to Honduras and Nicaragua, and on substantially the same terms. These Central American countries have been in a most distracted state. Our Government has frequently landed marines to protect our citizens there. Their obligations to European capitalists have been long overdue. The European governments have been urging payment and threatening to take possession of the custom houses in order to collect the debts. The service of the customs has been most inefficient and corrupt. In this unfortunate situation our Government has undertaken to do the part of a good neighbor, with all proper respect for the independence and autonomy of the two countries. Certain bankers have been induced to agree to make loans to these countries with which to meet their foreign obligations, provided they can be guaranteed a reasonable interest and the ultimate payment of the loans. The treaties pending provide that our Government shall take over for a time the administration of the custom houses, devoting a part of the revenue to the home government and a part to meet the interest and reduction of principal of the new loans. The arrangement, so far as we have been able to gather its meaning, does not seem to us unduly to favor the bankers, whom the Government is using for the promotion of its unselfish ends in these countries.

The result is expected to be, as in the case of Santo Domingo, the restoration of order and quiet, the re-establishment of the finances of the two republics, the avoiding of the placing of European officials in the custom houses, and the deliverance of our own Government

from the necessity of frequently landing marines, at great expense to our national treasury. President Taft and Secretary Knox seem to have been particularly careful to guard against the danger of the arrangement becoming the entering wedge to territorial aggression, and are, we think, fully justified in considering the whole move as one in the interests of permanent prosperity and peace in Central America.

Editorial Notes.

President Taft to George V.

On the 22d of June, the day of the coronation of King George V, President Taft sent him the following message:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1911.

His Majesty King George V, Buckingham Palace, London:

On this auspicious occasion, I take sincere pleasure in extending to Your Majesty cordial felicitations in the name of the people of the United States and in my own, and in expressing the cherished hope that under your guiding influence the British dominions may flourish and prosper. I assure Your Majesty of my best wishes for your personal welfare and that of Your Majesty's family, and for the continuance of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

In the President's wishes for the welfare of the King and his family and for the continuance of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States all citizens of this country, without regard to race, nationality, or political beliefs, will certainly join. It is of the utmost importance to the progress of the cause of friendship, fellowship, and peaceful relations among the nations of the world that it should be everywhere known and believed that the two great English-speaking nations have made it impossible for war ever to occur between them. To this end the new occupant of the British throne will, we are assured, give the full weight of his high position, as did his illustrious father before him, in whose footsteps of peace the newly-crowned son has solemnly pledged himself to walk.

The Rome Peace Congress.

The Nineteenth International Peace Congress is to meet in Rome on September 25, this year, and continue during the week. We are very glad that the date has been made earlier than the 17th of October, which was first announced. This earlier date has been made at the request of American workers who desire to see a large delegation from this country at the Congress, which would have been impossible at the middle of October. It is peculiarly fitting that this country should be strongly represented at the International

Peace Congress this year, for in no time or place has more of great significance for the Peace Movement ever occurred than during the last year in the United States; and it is important that these noteworthy advances should be well presented and considered at Rome. It is hoped that the peace workers throughout the country, recognizing the courtesy of the management at Berne and Rome in changing the time of the Congress, will exert themselves to the utmost to swell the American delegation; that all who can will attend personally, and that all who have friends spending the summer in Europe will bring the matter earnestly to their attention. The International Peace Congresses furnish the most important opportunity which exists to bring the friends of peace in the various countries into warm personal touch and efficient co-operation. Above all do they provide occasion for American workers to know and counsel with their European co-workers; and we are realizing as never before that our international work must be internationally done, in closer mutual relation and activity. It is greatly to be desired that we may have a larger American delegation at Rome in September than at any previous Congress. All who contemplate going to Rome are requested to communicate as early as possible with the American Peace Society at Washington, the World Peace Foundation at Boston, the New York Peace Society, or any of the local peace organizations with which they are directly connected.

**The Universal
Races Congress.**

Rev. Frederick Lynch (13 East
124th St., New York), secretary of
the American Executive Committee

of the First Universal Races Congress, has sent us the following letter, which we are glad to publish:

"There is to be held in London, at The University of London, July 26-29, one of the most unique gatherings ever held, the First Universal Races Congress. Every race and nation will be represented by some of its leading men.

"Among the supporters, who belong to no less than fifty countries, are over thirty Presidents of Parliament, the majority of the Members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and of the Delegates to the Second Hague Conference, twelve British Governors and eight British Premiers, over forty Colonial Bishops, some hundred and thirty Professors of International Law, the leading Anthropologists and Sociologists, the officers and the majority of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and other distinguished personages. The list of the writers of papers includes eminent representatives of over twenty civilizations, and every paper referring to a particular people is prepared by some one of high standing belonging to it.

"The object of the Congress will be to discuss, in the light of science and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East—between so-called white and so-

called colored peoples—with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation.

"Also papers will be read showing the special contributions of each nation or race to the world.

"Already many prominent Americans have signified their intention of being present. If any reader of this letter is planning to be in England this summer, the Congress would heartily welcome him to its sessions, and if he will drop a line to me I will be glad to give him a letter to the General Secretary, G. Spiller, 63 South Hill Park, London (during the Congress at The University of London), who will register him as a delegate."

The American Peace Society has already appointed several delegates to this Congress, and will be very glad to give credentials to any others of its members who expect to be in London at the time.

The announcement of the death of Dr. J. H. De Forest at Sendai, Japan, in May just passed, has brought deep regret to all the friends of international justice and peace. It rarely falls to the lot of any one to do for a cause the peculiar type of service rendered by Dr. De Forest to that of justice and good relations between Japan and this country. Coming home on vacation after thirty-three years of missionary service in Japan, he arrived here just at the time when Hobson and his accomplices were doing their utmost to make our people believe that the Japanese government was bent on war with this country and was feverishly preparing for a sudden descent upon the Pacific coast. After listening to Captain Hobson at New Haven, Dr. De Forest, amazed and pained beyond expression at the tissue of falsehoods woven into the New Haven speech, made a detailed reply through the press showing that all the things charged against Japan were utterly groundless, and that the Mikado's government was, as it had always been, most friendly to our country, and that war from that source was utterly impossible. From that time on, in address after address and article after article, during his two years' furlough, Dr. De Forest kept answering the false charges against Japan made by individuals and the jingo press, and interpreting the peaceful and wholly friendly attitude of the Japanese government and people toward us. In this way he succeeded in setting in action forces which have finally almost wholly arrested the tide of mischief that was setting in. When he returned to Japan the Mikado, in recognition of the immense service that he had done, decorated Dr. De Forest with the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun, the greatest honor ever bestowed by Japan upon a foreigner. At about this time, and for the same reason, Dr. De Forest was chosen as an honorary vice-president of the American Peace Society, an honor which he greatly appreciated. Through his work in the in-

terpretation of Japan to the people of this country, and the contact into which he was thereby brought with the American Peace Society and some of the leading peace workers of the country, Dr. De Forest became profoundly interested in the general peace movement, and as long as he lived, in connection with the peace societies of Japan and in other ways, threw the weight of his influence enthusiastically in its favor.

**Memorial to
Sir Randal Cremer.**

We are very glad to publish the following letter from the English Committee appointed to raise a fund for a Memorial to the late Sir William Randal Cremer. Mr. Cremer had many friends in this country, some of whom will certainly wish to contribute:

MAY, 1911.

Dear Sir: At a time when the movement for international peace and arbitration seems likely to result in a treaty with our great sister nation across the Atlantic, it is well to preserve and honor the memory of those who worked to make such a treaty possible.

Among these no name stands higher than that of the late Sir W. Randal Cremer, founder, in 1870, of the Workmen's Peace Association (now the International Arbitration League), out of which grew the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which now consists of members of 21 parliaments, and which did so much to prepare the ground and sow the seed that has fructified in the growth of public opinion in this and other lands.

For upwards of 20 years Randal Cremer was member of Parliament for Haggerston, the only constituency he ever represented. During the whole of this long parliamentary career he was ever faithful and loyal to the great cause of peace and arbitration, to which his life was devoted.

It is fitting, therefore, that his association with the Haggerston division should be perpetuated by a permanent memorial, and local friends who sympathize with peace and arbitration are uniting, irrespective of party, to raise a fund for such a memorial.

Its form must, of course, depend on the amount received, but it is hoped to erect a statue in some prominent public place in Haggerston.

A Memorial Committee has been formed, and we should welcome the names of friends of peace in any part of the world who would wish to be associated with the object in view.

Donations, large or small, may be sent to his Worship the Mayor of Shoreditch, Town Hall, Old Street, London, E. C., who has consented to act as Hon. Treasurer. All other communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. J. Childs, Cremer House, Haggerston, N. E.

We are, faithfully yours,

WEARDALE,
AVEBURY,
H. BUSBY BIRD,
Mayor of Shoreditch.
HERBERT BURROWS,
Former Candidate for Haggerston.
H. G. CHANCELLOR,
M. P. for Haggerston.

What the Peace Organizations are Doing.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph A. Pease, M. P., has been chosen President of the British Peace Society, to fill the place made vacant by the death of the late Dr. Robert Spence Watson. Mr. Pease is the son of Sir Joseph W. Pease, who was President of the Society for more than a quarter of a century just preceding the presidency of Dr. Watson. We wish the Society great success and influence under its new head.

The World Peace Foundation in Boston has received strong resolutions endorsing President Taft's negotiation of the unlimited arbitration treaty with Great Britain, from 138 of the leading Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the United States, and every mail is bringing similar resolutions from other commercial bodies. Many of them are accompanied by warm and earnest personal letters from the presidents or secretaries of the various organizations. These bodies represent the almost unanimous sentiment of the leading business men of their several cities, and the cities already thus heard from have a combined population of 19,000,000. The resolutions and many of the accompanying letters will be forwarded to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

Mrs. Elmer E. Black, chairman of the Propaganda Committee of the American Peace and Arbitration League of New York, has offered prizes of \$200 and \$100 to girls in American colleges for the two best essays on arbitration and peace.

Rev. F. B. Meyer last month presented to President Taft a message from the British National Peace Council, a union of twenty-five peace and arbitration societies of Great Britain, conveying to him the thanks of all the peace organizations of the empire. His message also contained the following expression of thanks from the Evangelical Free Churches:

"On behalf of the National Council representing the whole of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, having about ten thousand separate congregations, we beg to express our profound thankfulness, not only for the most Christian proposal that you have made in favor of arbitration between the two countries, but for the cordial unanimity with which those proposals have been welcomed."

Robert C. Root, the tireless and efficient Pacific Coast representative of the American Peace Society, on his way home from the Baltimore Peace Congress and the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, spent a week in Detroit, where he gave addresses in a number of the public schools, and was invited by Superintendent Martindale to speak in others, which for lack of time he could not do. Mr. Root arrived in San Francisco on June 17, and opened a peace literature exhibit at the S. S. Convention on June 20. He arrived in Los Angeles in time to attend a great "Peace Rally" on June 25, which was addressed by Robert Burdette and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, have gone abroad for the summer. They will spend the month of July in Great Britain, and August in Germany, giving addresses in several cities in the interest of international friendship and peace.